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Approved for use through 03/31/2009. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**Applicant Initiated Interview Request Form**

Application No.: 10/644,628 First Named Applicant: Robert A. Dunstan
Examiner: Bryce P. Bonzo Art Unit: 2113 Status of Application: non-Final OA

Tentative Participants:

(1) Examiner Bryce P. Bonzo (2) Ayanendu Paul, Reg. No. L0383
(3) _____ (4) _____

Proposed Date of Interview: 06/16/2009 Proposed Time: 1:30 PM (EST) AM/PM

Type of Interview Requested:

(1) ☒ Telephonic (2) ☐ Personal (3) ☐ Video Conference

Exhibit To Be Shown or Demonstrated: ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, provide brief description: _____

Issues To Be Discussed

Issues (Rej., Obj., etc)	Claims/ Fig. #s	Prior Art	Discussed	Agreed	Not Agreed
(1) <u>103</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Westerinen/Coop</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(2) _____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(3) _____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(4) _____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ Continuation Sheet Attached

Brief Description of Argument to be Presented:

Discuss proposed claim amendment, see attached

An interview was conducted on the above-identified application on _____.

NOTE: This form should be completed by applicant and submitted to the examiner in advance of the interview (see MPEP § 713.01).

This application will not be delayed from issue because of applicant's failure to submit a written record of this interview. Therefore, applicant is advised to file a statement of the substance of this interview (37 CFR 1.133(b)) as soon as possible.

/Ayanendu Paul/

Applicant/Applicant's Representative Signature

Ayanendu Paul

Typed/Printed Name of Applicant or Representative

L0383

Registration Number, if applicable

Examiner/SPE Signature

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.133. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 21 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

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The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
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5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

1. (Currently Amended) In an apparatus, a method of operation comprising:
powering one or more operations of the apparatus, including generating a state signal, using a standby power while the apparatus is in an AC failure state, wherein the state signal indicates whether the apparatus is in the AC failure state or an AC present state;
supplying power to one or more elements of the apparatus, using the standby power, while the apparatus is in the AC failure state;
receiving ~~[[a]]~~ the state signal signaling a state of the apparatus ~~whether the apparatus is in an AC failure state;~~
receiving a power button event signal signaling an event associated with a power button of the apparatus; and
~~physically~~ negating the power button event signal if the state signal signals that the apparatus is in the AC failure state.

31. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said negating further comprises:
negating the power button event signal even if the standby power is present during the AC failure state.

Brief Discussion

In the Cooper reference (Fig. 2, blocks 110, 112 and 114), the system does not powers on if the system power is off. Cooper, however, powers on the system in presence of other available power source. In contrast, the disclosure is directed towards ignoring or negating power button event signal during an AC failure state, even if a standby power is present. This is to prevent operating the apparatus with the standby power during AC failure state, as such operation may soon exhaust the standby power. Using the teachings of the disclosure, the standby power unit may be made much smaller.

Amendments to claim 1 and addition of new claim 31 are proposed, which better clarifies the scope of the invention. More specifically, claims 1 and 31 clarify that during the AC failure state, the standby power is used to power one or more operations (e.g., generating a state signal) and supply power to one or more elements (see spec., page 8, lines 5-11; page 11, lines 8-10 and 19-22; and page 13, lines 20-26). However, in spite of the presence of the standby power, the power button event signal is negated. In sharp contrast, Cooper teaches turning on the system

(blocks 112 and 114) in case any power source (other than the main system power) is available.